

# Nashville Union.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

Not yet two months ago, nearly all of the newspapers of the North, were bitter in their denunciations of the present occupant of the Presidential chair. They held him up to the public gaze as a man who had brought disgrace upon himself and upon the country; and called upon him to expose his offense by abdicating the high position to which the people had called him, and retire to the shades of obscurity. They did not stop to inquire into the truth and justice of the charges made against Mr. Johnson, but assuming that they were true, assailed him with a coarseness and brutality discreditable to the enlightened age in which we live. He stood unmoved in the torrent of calumny that was rained upon him. All the comment he made upon it was the quiet remark—"I will expose these slanders." Little did he then dream how soon the voice of the slanderer would be stilled to notes of eulogy. The powerless Vice President on the 15th of April became President—the dispenser of vast patronage. But one turn of the kaleidoscope, and how wonderful the change! The dark clouds of the 4th of March are lifted, disclosing a landscape bright, beautiful and inviting. Nothing more lovely ever thrilled the heart of the poet or painter, under the soft skies of Italy. The unworthy, greatly abused Vice President, becomes a mirror of statesmanship and heroism, and the people are called upon to love and revere him.

The experience of Gen. Sherman has been the same, only, in his case, the order of events is reversed. His brilliant generalship, the mighty and crushing blow he dealt the rebellion won him the highest mood of admiration. Wherever civilization extends he was regarded and spoken of as one of the foremost military chiefs in the world, a patriot true and tried. The press condemned it in terms of derision and denunciation, some of them even casting imputations upon his loyalty. Friends heroes questioning the patriotism of Gen. Sherman, a man who, together with his comrade and friend Grant, has plucked the nation from the depths of despair, and opened to it the paths of peace, overgrown with laurels and radiant with glorious renown! Oh shame! where is thy blush?

The war is about closed, and Sherman may not have another opportunity to win a battle over the public enemy. But he will live down the plaudits of the press, and all other assailants. "Truth is omnipotent and public justicel" We have set forth these instances of the alternate truculence and subserviency of the press to condemn them, and to express the hope that in future the knights of the "gray goose quill" will endeavor, in their dealing with our public men, to be fair and just. A change of this character is necessary to the elevation of the standard of newspaper reputation.

It is generally assumed that Jeff Davis is endeavoring to make his way to Texas, where, it is asserted, he will find an army of at least 40,000 men, well armed and equipped, and abundant supplies of ammunition and provisions. Whether this army, after the general break down on this side of the Mississippi, will be in a fighting mood, is not at all certain. They may decline to meet the boys in blue—their best policy, for sure defeat would overtake them. But, Jeff may ask them to accompany him to Mexico, where, if Juarez will receive him as an ally, he may retrieve his fortunes in some respects. We take it for granted, he would not propose to add Maximilian, for that would not eventually pay. On the other hand, if he should aid Juarez, and succeed in expelling the Austrian and his mercenaries, he will be only second in the Mexican heart to the President himself. Thousands of the rebel troops from all parts of the South would join him and thus become the prop of the resurrected Mexican Republic. Grateful to him for his services, Juarez might confer upon him a high honor, a fat office, and a luxurious habitation where he might pass the remainder of his days in quiet and repose. The greatness of the rebel people would find it agreeable to seek homes under the Mexican Eagle, and in the course of a couple of decades might become a ruling element in Mexican politics. Their plantation manners, and peculiar notions of chivalry, would command them to the admiring Mexicans, and they might become the real bishops of the country. A distinguished democratic politician once remarked in view of the contiguity of Mexico to the United States, our negroes might some day make their country their home, and thus we should see the end of slavery. Under the programme we have suggested for Jeff, the euthanasia of all that is left of the rebellion will be secured. Jeff and his followers ought to leave this country. We shall want to people the South with a more patriotic people—and Mexico is the most promising field for them.

The telegraph brings information that Gov. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been ordered to Washington, at the instance of President Johnson, to refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the General Government. This is, probably, a mere representation. Gov. Aiken was one of the first to take the oath after the fall of Charleston, and was voted a first-class Unionist. He promptly manumitted all his slaves, and gave them lands to cultivate for their support. When the news of the murder of Mr. Lincoln reached Charleston, he presided over a meeting called to express the deep sorrow of the people, and delivered a speech and appropriate address on the occasion concluding as follows:

"When the people of Charleston desire to do honor to making their representatives in Congress, I met there and took pleasure in staying with him and found him a most intelligent man. He soon impressed me in his frankness, his oratory and arguments in debate, and of the most talented men there; and it is no little praise to say so when such a large proportion of Georgia sat on the same floor and other prominent persons."

"I have the most entire confidence in his ability to administer the Government, and faithfully, having the Constitution of our country as his trust guide."

It is intimated from Washington that the Amnesty Proclamation is about to be withdrawn.

We are indebted to J. W. Jones, of company E, 18th Michigan, for a copy of the Memphis Bulletin of the 25th ult., containing full accounts of the destruction by fire of the steamer Sullana, a partial list of the passengers who lost their lives, and of others who were saved. Mr. Jones states that there were between seven-five and one-hundred of his regiment on board, of whom forty-nine were saved. They were returning from Southern prisons, having been exchanged at Vicksburg. The 18th Michigan have many warm friends in this city who will sincerely regret that any of them lost their lives by this terrible catastrophe. We are happy to state that Mr. Jones himself is in good health, having escaped the perils of Southern prisons, fire and flood. He was captured at Athens last fall, when the fort at that place was surrendered to Forrest.

We received last night at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock, a Proclamation from the Governor offering \$5,000 reward for the apprehension of Isham G. Harris. All the comment he made upon it was the quiet remark—"I will capture these slanders." Little did he then dream how soon the voice of the slanderer would be stilled to notes of eulogy. The powerless Vice President on the 15th of April became President—the dispenser of vast patronage. But one turn of the kaleidoscope, and how wonderful the change!

A rebel plot to burn Philadelphia has been discovered. Gen. Cadwalader has made a proper distribution of troops to guard against contingencies. There is much excitement in Philadelphia. Ingolds had left the city, and several prominent secessionists had been notified by their neighbors to follow him.

Gen. Sherman had all the powder mills at and near Raleigh, N. C. destroyed. The South will not need powder for some time to come. She has had a surplus of it.

LECTION OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

The following persons were nominated:

Mr. T. M. Cone, of Shelbyville,

Mr. H. Hatchett, of Gibson County;

Mr. J. W. Hatchett, of Hawkins County.

The vote resulted:

1st ballot: Cone, 37; Hatchett, 34; White, 18.

2d ballot: Cone, 38; Hatchett, 37; White, 17.

3d ballot: Cone, 47; Hatchett, 45.

One vote was cast for J. S. Carroll. Mr. Hatchett had received a majority of one vote, was declared elected.

LECTION OF STATE PAINTER.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette in his dispatch of the 30th says:

New regiments, much more liberal in their character than any previous ones in force during the rebellion, are now being organized by the President, after the advice of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments had agreed upon them. They were sent to the printer yesterday afternoon, and will soon be officially promulgated.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Mrs. Editors of the Union:

Permit us to insert a line in your most estimable paper. As there is a number of gentleman's names present before the General Assembly of Tennessee, as candidates for Senators, to represent the great State of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States, and as we constitute a portion of the Legislature and having the interests of a few loyal constituents to watch and look after in our respective counties and being held responsible to them for all our acts, and doings, we would therefore like to know something more of the gentlemen who are so anxious of our votes. It is reported, and the same is believed, that there are some of the gentlemen who are candidates, who have taken and recurred to the dateable oath of Treason to support the Government of the so-called Confederate States, and among the number is the Hon. Judge Patterson. We, as loyal Legislators of Tennessee, would like, and demand, an explanation of this matter. Those who seek justice, should do justice. We, as men, want to know who we have as our representatives. We want no wolves in sheep's clothing. We want no representative in the Senate of the United States who carries an oath in one pocket to support the Confederacy, and in the other the credentials of the Legislature of Tennessee to represent us in the United States Congress.

It is therefore earnestly desired that each candidate, before the election on next Thursday, and especially those whose names are mentioned, shall explain this matter. We will take it for granted that the charges are true, unless denied.

LAWGIVERS.

We have set forth three instances of the alternate truculence and subserviency of the press to condemn them, and to express the hope that in future the knights of the "gray goose quill" will endeavor, in their dealing with our public men, to be fair and just. A change of this character is necessary to the elevation of the standard of newspaper justicel"

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